Business Notices.

HOSTETTER.-As to Women it is a settled statistical fact that seven-tenths of their number are suffering from disease and general debility. Are the men much better of t disease and general debility. Are the men until better of Loos of agnetic, pulpitation, prestration, districts of the stomach, distincts, continues, general physical and mental mability, are the usual symptoms. The atomach is the recipient of all all ments of the body. To counteract the injurious effects of table indulgateies you must assist the stomach. HOFETTER'S VEGITABLE STOMACH STITZES COTTOCK the appetite, carries of the bile and impure secretions, regulates the bowels, invaries trength and tone to the system and restores the invalid to benith. Its effects are wonderful. No family should be without it. Sold is fallquart bottles (extremely palaushe) by all Hotels, Grocen Druggies and others. If requires no addition of spirits. Barnes & Park, No. 24 Broadway, corner Duamost.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - We no LATENSIVE SALE OF HEAL ESTATE.—We slice that ASTRONY J. FLARCERS & Co. will seel at your current TO-DAY, the Indicate at 12 original and the Mer of Exchange, by order of Executors. Reference, Assignment others: 2 Houses and Lots on and next the rooth were contractly that, and 6th ext., near assisted, 3 Houses and Lots on the first property of the seed of the contract of the seed of the s Lots on Sistest, near the indexe, also a rounder of House, and Lots on Stites, and itthey, and a beautiful country seet at Richmond, States Island. For maps and furnor particulars apply at the office of the anctioneer, No. 7 Broadest.

LINEN GOODS,-S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. LINEN GODIS.— A. S. B. Chen Damark, at 9, 5, 6 are the first offer true Day 25,000 yards Linen Damark, at 9, 5, 6 are 41 a yard. 2,700 dozen Harkalack Towels, at 10, and 12 and 60 appears, 1,500 pieces Linen Diaper, at 61, 2) and 10 appears 1,500 dozen Damark Naphus, at 12, and 10 a dozen. These goods were saved from the vensels lately wrecked, and are collected at less than cost of importation.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grander,

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE. Auother proof of the especiative of Steers & Marving Wilder Patral Salamander Sark. Syracuse, Jan. 2 1996.

WILDER PATEAT SALAMANDER NACE.

Messers. Steares & Marvin, New-York.

Gretlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the coursing of the 5th mat., consuming property to the amount of #250,000. The Weiting Block took fire about bo'clock, and belove is o'clock the entire block was in aches, making an intruse lear. In the the entire block was in aches, making an intruse lear. In the fire was one of your Nawe, soid Professor William, which was on the thrid floor, and fell to the bottom of the cellar, and short being exposed to the sheat for fifty two hours was taken out of the robbial, still red hot, and on being opened the contents were found preserved, not showing the least sign of fire, threely aving arms \$30,000 in notes and cash securities. The Fire King Safe did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire, face did not stand the test; there were three of them in the fire when the Frofessor gets home. Yours respectfully, when the Frofessor described by Research of Patern said of improved insigh, secured by Research of Patern and of improved insigh, secured by Research of Patern and of improved insigh, secured by Research of the Patern and of improved insigh, secured by Research of the Patern and of improved insigh, secured by Research of the Patern and of improved insigh, secured by Research of the Patern and Alexen.

PLATFORM SCALES and overy description of

PLATFORM SCALES, and every description of

lighing Apparatus, for sale at wholesale and retail by PATREANKS & Co., No. 189 Brondway, New York. A Work on the History, Prevention and Care

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Difference of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Dignative, Secretary and Absorbent (including the glands and ann.). Nevrous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Philosophy of Living Or, The way to Enjoy Life and the Comports, and to secure Longuetty.

With non-erous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

A. S. Huarn, M. D.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Police on any Consumption, their Frevention and Treament, is now ready, and will be cent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Heartt by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours, 9 to 4.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. SNORN is Co. & GANTER, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-Mechine interest. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SILGER & CO., No. 225 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, &c.—HEGENAN, GLARE & Co.'s CAMPRON IGE, with GLUCKHAR, Properted and sold by HEGENAN, CLARE & Co., Chemiers and Druggletz, Nos. 185, 278, 511, and 7% throadway.

A great cure for Female complaints will be found in Holloway's Obstweet and Pills. The wonds curse effected by these medicines in complaints incidental is males would appear incredible to the citizens of the Union if fact were not daily confirmed. Sold at the Manniacturies fact were not daily confirmed. Sold at the Mannfactories, No. 38 Malten lane, New York and No. 244 Strend, London, and by

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WERKLY TRIBUNE of finds week about the handed in Ly noon to-day. The immonse clitton now issued of this paper, makes it necessery, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand hither favors.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SEKATE, Jan. 21.-The session was spent in disc 18 ing the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Ad-

journed to Thursday.

House, Jan. 21.—An ineffectual effort was made to rescind the resolution cutting off debates until a Speaker should be elected. A resolution that should no Speaker be elected before Monday next the Mon bers resign, was tabled by 26 majority. The House balloted for the 118th time, when Mr. Banks had 92, Richardson 66, Fuller 31, L. D. Campbell 3, Pennington 2, and three scattering—necessary for a choice 90. ers often enter into silent competition with the Mr. Fuller proposed to withdraw, but his friends turnkey in recommending counsel. The Shyster that — be declared Speaker, the name to be in-serted by a majority vote. Tabled, 146 to 44. A resolution declaring Wm. Smith of Virginia Speaker was laid on the table by 131 to 47, those in favor of the resolution being mainly Know-Nothings. Adjourned.

. The Africa had not been signaled when our paper went to press. She ought certainly to arrive to-day, if she sailed on her appointed day, which was the 9th inst

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Commercial Advertiser, of this city, agree with us in regarding the spectacle presented by our unorganized House of Representatives at Washing ton as "scandalous" and "hundlisting." Upon that subject it is willing to indorse what it calls our "strong writing"-but it can't agree with as as to the parties to be blamed. We say that the blame rests with those who have refused and who still refuse to adopt the plurality rule-it having been made abundantly evident weeks ago that there was no candidate who could command a majority vote. To this The Commercial Advertiser says No. According to that journal the case stands thus : The majority of the House, though not willing that Mr. Banks should be Speaker, are willing that some other Republican should be, therefore the Republicans ought to drop Mr. Banks and go for somebody else. Did The Commercial ever read the fable of the dog that dropped the piece of meat be had in his mouth to catch at the shadow of another piece which he saw in the water? What security have the Republicans that if they should drop Mr. Banks, the very same objections now taken to him might not be taken with still greater emphasis to the new candidate, and the same cry again raised "Oh! no, we can't go him; give us somebody else!" The only real objection to Mr. Banks is that he is a Republican, and this is an objection that would lie against any Republican who might be proposed. Besides, The Commercial must bear in mind that men fit to preside over the House are not to be found at every turn. If the Republicans are to choose the Speaker, they prefer Mr. Banks. If the majority of the House prefer some other Republican, all they have to do is to choose him He will then be their Speaker, and the Republi cans, not having chosen him, will not be responsible for him. On the other hand, if the responsibility of the selection is to rest with them, they choose to have a man on whom they rely. Those who do not like Mr. Banks are at perfect liberty to agree upon and to choose some other person; but the fact that they don't like Mr. Banks is no sufficient reason why they should refuse to adopt the only practicable mode of organizing in the House.

The object of all the delay, and the object to plainly of The Commercial, is to put a doughface in the Speaker's chair. That of course is not a busi

ness with which the Republicans can have anything to do. Let these who want a doughface agree, if they can, upon some one, and put him into the chair. To sak the Republicans to nominate him, as The Commercial does, is to apply for aid in the wrong quarter. As it is evident, after o many weeks' efforts, that the doughtaces can no mere command a majority than the Republicans. what, in the name of common-sense, remains except the adoption of the plurality rule '

PRISON HARPIES.

A new country, before it is opened to the sun, contains in its reeking soil matternoxious to health and disgusting reptiles; but when the land is cleared the deadly vapors disappear and the loathsome creeping things vanish. We hope the brief and imperfect labors of the Legislative Poliee Committee, in bringing to light facts connected with the administration of justice at the Police Courts in this city, will have a similar effect in clearing out a set of harpies known as Shysters from our prisons.

The police force in his city seems to be divided into two classes, one of which do regular duty in patrolling the city; the other consists of those who are detailed for special business at the Courts, and whose business it is to serve warrants and obey the directions of the Magistrates. Until lately they were detailed during good behavior. Recently the Mayor, by the request of the District-Attorney, limited the period of detailment to six months to prevent the grievances complained of. Until then these officers made from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year over and above their salaries, in the way of perquisites, bribes, and the like. The principal source of emolument arose from their connection with a certain class of lawyers called Shysters-men who hang around the prisons to obtain suits. The Sloveter, as his name indicates, is the most despised of men; he is regarded with abhorrence by the community, and is spoken of with contempt by his patrens-the police-who, although they use him as a cat's paw to extract money from others, never employ him themselves when they happen to be in trouble before the Police Commissioners lest his character should jeopard their cause.

The receipts of a detailed officer's business is stimated by the number of warrants he serves. The value of the warrant depends on the nature of the accusation and the character of the accused. If against some rich old person for rape or seduction, is worth from \$25 to \$100. Such a person will pay an exerbitant sum not to be locked up, upon which the officers let him go on parol and tell him to call the next day and give bail. Next to cases like these, embezzlements, forgeries, and false pretenses for large amounts, are looked upon as lucrative. There was formerly great strife among the officers to obtain such warrants.

When the officer makes an arrest he does all he can to excite the fears of the prisoner, manifesting solicitude for his welfare, and advising him, if he wishes to get clear, to employ Mr. Such-a-one-a celebrated lawyer, who has great influence with the judges. Lest he should send for other counsel, the officer allows no one to converse with him until the Shyster has had an introduction and arranged for his fee. Should the prisoner have no money, the Shyster will take a breastpin or any other article of value he may have. He will also obtain, if possible, a letter from the prisoner to his mother, sister, or wife, begging that money may be raised for the lawyer, who promises to save him from the State prison. A Shyster has been known to take a blanket from a widow and a silver catheter from a lapide-scent old man. Boots from your feet, stolen property, anything, no matter what, is taken as a retainer or converted by the Shyster's direction into money for his fee, one third of which goes to the officer.

As soon as the prisoner is committed to orison he is then out of the hands of the officer that arrested him : but other speculators await him. Inside the walls he is beset once more by persons wishing to procure counsel for him. Euch hands him the eard of a favorite Shyster. Prisonturnkey in recommending counsel. The Shyster | without any thunder at all, as high and strong as has no regard for the character of his agents. He would as soon employ the prisoner under sentence of death as any one else. The officers outside the prison have often complained of the unfair influence exerted by the keepers within: while the keepers, on the contrary, gramble that their business is spoiled by the officers effecting arrangements with the Shysters without.

One means of putting an end to this nefarious system would be found in the establishment at the Femls and at each of the Station-Houses of a penny-post box, and in requiring the keepers to furnish every prisoner demanding it, with pencil and paper, that he may address a note to my one he pleases in the city. As there is a penny-post delivery four times a day, the prisoner will thus find no difficulty in communicating with any lawyer. These regulations, together with such other printed rules as are necessary, should be hung up in every cell.

HOW TO AVERT A CIVIL WAR.

That the overt ruffianism of ex-Senator Atchisor and his erew emcouraged as it is by the Federal Administration at Washington, has brought us to the brink of a civil war, no man can doubt who has well studied the structure and elements of our National fabric. It now hardly needs the gift of prophecy to carry our history some years into the sture, in one or the other of two diverging roads. With the Executive and Senate on its side, and an unorganized, if not disorganized, House of Representatives, the arrogant and well-knit Slave-Power will not desist from its purpose of foreibly crushng out Freedom in Kansas, so long us the slightest chance of success is left. In no possible event can we look for a conservative power at Washington that will act in season to prevent the blow which is meditated by the Border Ruffians. Neither can we expect that the Free-State men of Kansas, who have so gloriously repulsed the first attack, will succumb or fly at the second, without a bloody truggle. If that attack be permitted to occur, the flames of civil war are kindled, of which we

may clearly see much, but not the end. There is one way and but one by which the attack can be prevented. It is a method which has often been presented to the readers of THE TRIB-DNE, and, regarded either as an investment of estrictism or of money, it is the best and will prove the most paying ever offered to the people of the Free States. It is the immediate pouring into Kansas of a free population with the capital necessary to make its peculiar natural resources available for all the purposes of civilization. In subduing a virgin Territory, it is the first step which costs. That step has been taken. The brave piencers have faced the rude elements, harnessed and broken in the savage forces of nature, estab-

ready to give a warm and cheering welcome to all the arts and means of civilized life. Capitalists, either individually or in joint-stock companies, can now step in with the certainty that in reduforcing the already-established centers of civiliz. tion, or establishing new ones, they will reap an abundant barvest in the appreciation which never falls to take place where a free population conquers the resources of nature. Though the soil of Kansas may be destitute of gold mines, it can, with far less labor than has been expended on Culifornia, develop enough of what will bring gold to more than purchase the Dorado, acre per acre This is no extravagance of rhetoric, but a truth, backed by geology, chemistry and arithmetic The use of the requisite capital to found manufac torics of the beavier domestic and agricultural implements, mills, transportation lines, public-houses and the like facilities of settlement, will attract thousands of enterprising citizens, whose heads hands and hopes are their only fortunes, in spite of any apprehensions from the Atchison hordes. To thousands, indeed,-wemen as well as men,-that peril will be but the spice of the enterprise. This brings us to the point of our case.

Let the patriotic people of the North at once subscribe the requisite capital, in properly-organized settlement companies, and secure the right emigrants to proceed to Kansas at the earliest moment, and there will be no attack. We have a recorded experiment in this very case, which, added to the well-established laws of Human Nature, is perfectly conclusive of the soundness of this theory. The first siege of Lawrence settles it that the ruffians will not fight without the odds strongly in their favor. Much as they wish to do it there is no chance of their exterminating Lawrence before the Spring opens; and if, with that opening, a strong reënforcement of men and means pours in, discretion will assuredly be the part of their valor. Since Lawrence could not at the first attack be frightened either to yield or fly, the only hope of Atchison is that the emigrating spirit will be so damped by danger as to allow time to subdue the stronghold of Freedom by a more powerful raid before it grows stronger. He is adapting his means to the statu quo of the resistance. If the North slumbers on a month or two more he may succeed, and at all events, in that case, will as surely light up a civil war as incifers

will light dry powder. Where now are the conservative men who dread geographical dissension, who any time these ten years past have been ready to sacrifice things dearer than money to avert the calamities of civil discord, and preserve the Union ! We are not going to upbraid them for anything in the past, but if the course we have pointed out is the only one now left by which a civil war can be averted, will they not jein us in this one practical, peaceful measure of prevention? That a sufficiently large and wellfurni-hed emigration will not be effectual to prevent another serious attack, and that it cannot be organized before it will be too late, no same man will pretend. A public sentiment up to the crisis will do the work as easily as water runs over Niagara Falls. The moral power of the very attempt will prolong the opportunity. Therefore let us leave off looking for a Jupiter, at Washington or clsewhere, and give the strength of a million shoul-

ders at once to the wheel. To drop all figures but those of arithmetic, let the people be called together at once to organize companies and raise funds which shall be invested in all such public improvements in Kansas as are necessary to attract the best class of emigrants, and let these funds foot up to the amount of an effeetval calling, and one that shall make the election of the people of Kansas ferever sure. If millionaires and moneyed men do not see a temptation in this stock, let it be distributed among the people in convenient shares, if it be down to a dollar a man. Emigrant aid societies, so far as they exist, may be good channels for this movement, but there should be a new, spontaneous and simultaneous uprising throughout the Free States, sufficient to put a veto on the Pierce-Atchison civil war, as loud as the voice of seventy-seven thunders-or, rather, the barrier which divides the waters of the Colum bia from the Missouri. Not a moment is to be lost.

THE GERMANS AND SLAVERY.

Mr. William Beschke, now of Washington City. publishes through The National Era two letters repelling with warmth and circumstance an implieation by THE TRIBUNE of our German fellow citizers as virtual and practiced upholders of Human Slavery. Mr. B. elaborately shows-what we have never intended to deny-that several German-Americans have written and spoken heartily and forcibly against Slavery; that the liberal instincts of a majority of our German citizens are naturally averse to it; and that the general Confederacy of "Turpers" has openly declared against t-whence the sloughing off of the Turner Associstions in Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Houston. &c. All this is true, and fully demonstrated by Mr. Beschke, as it has repeatedly been in our columns. But that the great majority of the German residents in this country, whether naturalized or not, do practically favor not merely the existence but the extension and diffusion of Slavery, is a fact which stands out so prominently and palpably that we think no one who possesses at once intelligence and candor can deny it.

Mr. Beschke sums up the principles of the Turners as follows:

11. The Turners give their votes to no man, for any fice, who belongs to the Order of Know-Nothings, or any Corporation or Party of Natives, or who does

to any Corporation or Party of Natives, or who does not publicly oppose them.

"2. The Turners are against Slavery, but particularly against the extension of the same into Free Territores, as they consider it absolutely unworthy of a Republic, and directly contrary to free principles.

"3. The Tuners are against every Temperance law, as undemocratical, unjust, and impracticable in its execution."

Now, admitting, for the argument's sake, that these three principles are entirely and equally cound, it is manifest that there is a very marked lifference in the degree of merit which should be accorded to the "Turners" for affirming and upholding them respectively. The "Turners" generally like and drink Intoxicating Liquors; of course they are averse to laws which interfere with the gratification of their appetites in this respect: they wish to vote and be voted for; hence they are hostile to every manifestation of Nativism. So for, all is very natural, but not in their case particularly meritorious. But they are also, we concede, intellectually convinced of the radical injustice and mischief of Slavery, and desirous that its evils shall not be extended and thereby perpetnated. But these evils more directly and palpably affect another class-the slaves-and the Germans can therefore view them more philosophically and await their cure with exemplary patience For their drink and their own political franchises they cherish an active and personal affection; for lished mills and workshops, founded cities, and are the general rights of Humanity, when not assailed

in their own persons, they have but an abstract and contemplative devotion. And we venture to say that, in the last Elections in New-York, in Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a very large majority of the votes cast by men born in Germany were given to candidates who would interpose no effective resistance to Slavery Extension.

"But we had to vote so, in order to resist the Natives and the Temperance men," it will be urged. We say No: it would have been feasible to vote for Congressmen who would oppose Slavery Extension and at the same time for State Legislaters who would oppose "compulsory Temperance. And yet again, in former elections, when no que tion of Temperance or Nativism was in issue, a decided majority of our German-born citizens have uniformly voted with the party most favorable to Slavery and its Extension-have east in their lot with Alabama and Georgia instead of Vermont and Massachusetts. By the votes of Germans, Texas Annexation was carried; by their votes Pierce is now President and the Missouri Restriction broken down. These are facts of the widest and most unquestionable notoriety.

Now, it is very little to the purpose to say that the Germans are at heart convinced of the injustice and evil of Slavery if they act as though they were not. The merchant who says to himself "Slavery s wrong, but I cannot afford to offend the slaveholders, who are my best customers:" the lawyer who fishes for clients in the same dirty pool; the priest who stifles the voice of Humanity in deference to his front pews; the politician who sells his convictions for an office-they, too, would be practical Anti-Slavery men if it did not cost any thing. Wherein, then, do they differ from the great body of our German-born citizens?

AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGY.

Two important and expensive contributions to meteorological knowledge-the "Army Meteorological Register from 1843 to 1854 inclusive quarto), and "Physics of the North American Climate-Distribution of Heat and Rain' long folio), have just been issued at Washington from the Government press, "by authority of the Hou, Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. How so eminent and devoted a stickler for "the "resolutions of '98" and all that sort of thing can find warrant for the lavish appropriation of the public funds to a subject on which the Constitution so profoundly silent as on Meteorology, we cannot pretend to guess. The "vagrant power" of authorizing and prosecuting scientific researches at the Federal expense must certainly be discovered under that detested "general welfare" provision if anywhere; but we have no difficulty in the premices, and will not aggravate any which may beset the Henerable Secretary of War. In our humble judgment there is little money taken from the Treasury to better purpose always provided it be judiciously and economically expended, than that which is appropriated to extend the peaceful demain of science and increase the sum of useful

The office of Surgeon-General in our Army was created in 1818, under Mr. Calhoun's administration of the War Department, and while that eminent statesman adhered to the broadly National views of his early prime, before mischance and disappointment had soured him into the mere Carolinian he afterward became. The first Surgeon-General (Joseph Lovell) immediately drew up, and Mr. Calboun approved, a schedule of instructions for the surgeons at the several Military Posts of the Army, wherein each was required to keep a diary of the weather, and to note everything of importance relating to the medical topography of his station, the climate, diseases prevalent in the vicinity," and the like, and transmit it quarterly to the Surgeon-General's office, in Washington. Such was the origin of the system of concerted and wide-spread meteorological observations which the War Department has ever since maintained, and which several States have since imitated. The Smithsonian Institution entered the field in 1849; and the National Agricultural Society, at its late meeting in Washington, resolved, after a spirited discussion, to memorialize Congress favor of a complete system of meteorological of servations at the public cost, to cover all portions of the country, whether containing military posts or not, and to be prosecuted with intelligence, liberality, and vigor. A Maryland farmer stated during this discussion that be had for some time been able in the main to provide against injury from tempests by watching the telegraphic reports of storms commeneing or prevailing in other parts of the country.-But let us return to the costly volumes be-

The "Meteorological Register" appears to have been compiled from the local reports by Richard H. Cooledge, Assistant Surgeon; the "Physics" s made up of five Isothermal and Hyetal or Rain-Charts, the former neatly colored, and all exhibit ing distinctly, and we presume with substantial accuracy, the distribution of heat and rain in the several seasons and in the aggregate, over the whole surface of the United States and the Territories. These Charts were designed and prepared under the supervision of Surgeon-General Lawson, by Mr. Lorin Blodget, late of the Smithsonian Institution, by whose aid we are enabled to deduce from them the following general conclusions:

Hitherto, there have been many isolated facts determined and made public, but no very reliable bases for general conclusions with regard to Amercan climatology. Observations taken at a single post, or for a few years only, go but a little way oward settling the average temperature or average rain-fall of the district in which they are taken. Only through the comparison and digestion of a great mass of observations, taken through a series of years and at a great number of diversely situated localities, can safe conclusions be decided ly attained. The Military posts of the United States represent all the districts and nearly all the climates of our country. The observations there officially taken are uniform in method, while they generally embrace periods adequate for all purposes of comparison, and sufficient to show how many years are required to give true averages. or fixed mean results. From these statistics, as given in the summary tables, and from the illustration charts representing the distribution of heat and of rain, the following résumé of leading results s derived:

The temperatures of the United States are marked by much wider ranges than those of Europe, and-except on the Pacific Coast, which has European characteristics-they are semi-tropical in Summer. Plants which mature in tropical regions, and which require the Summer only for their growth, flourish abundantly in the Southern States and the Mississippi Valley, and our chief exports are made up of them. The isothermal line of 90° for the Summer embraces all the Gulf States, while it does not touch Europe at all, except perbape Sicily; though it generally skirts the African Coast of the Mediterranean. For the same season, the line of 75° touches Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis, and reaches much further north on the great Plains. It also strikes Salt Lake City, and traverses the Sacramento and San Jeaquin valleys of California. In Europe, this line skirts the northern shere of the Mediterraneau only, and in nearly the same latitude; so that, in Summer, like latitudes of the two Continents have quite the same temperature, and the United States as lying in lower latitudes, are positively much warmer than Europe. To this statement there are two exceptions, however: the Rocky Mountain plateau, and the immediste coast of the Pacific. The first is at an elevation so great as to reduce the temperature of the northern portion of New-Mexico to that of the English Summer, or to a mean of 600; and the Pseific coast is cooled by extraordinary causes to a Summer mean of 57°, or one scarcely so great as that of Spring and Autumn. The great altitude of the interior plateaux fully explains their reduced temperature, and it is only surprising that they are scable, when considerable tracts are as high nearly as the snow line of the Alps. The heat is so much greater than that belonging to like altitudes in Europe, that no rule heretoiore employed for reducing the observed temperatures to their equivaents at sea-level would apply at all; and at Fort Laramie, 4,500 feet above the sea, the mean temperature of every season is equal to that of the same latitudes on the Atlantic coast.

The isothermal of 65° for the Summer, which limits the growth of our great staple, Indian corn, curves northward at the sources of the Mississippi and along Red River, nearly to the Saskatchewan, in British America: thence it turns along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to Fort Massachusetts, in New-Mexico, to return on the west of the mountains to the plains of Columbia River; again going south within the coast ranges of the Pacific, nearly to San Diego, in California. The Pacific districts are but partially fitted to its growth, and the immediate coast not at all.

The western border of the Great Plains is warmer than the eastern, notwithstanding its greater altitude. They decline northward also, and are lower by 1,000 to 2,000 feet on the Missouri than on the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, while the sources of the Missouri approach nearer the Pacific than do those of the rivers last named, bringing the softening influence of the Pacific elimates to aid other causes in giving the isothermals for every season large northward curvatures in going west from the Mississippi River.

Westward of the Rocky Mountains, we have impertant new facts. The coast is singularly equable in temperature, and there is, for the year, but five degrees decrease of temperature from San Francisco to our Northern boundary, while the decrease for the same distance on the Atlantic coast is twenty-five degrees for Spring, Autumn, and the year, twenty degrees for Summer and thirty for the Winter. The Pacific coast reproduces the temperatures of the West of England, Scotland, and Norway, very nearly; and if the sharp mountain ranges of the Pacific districts did not intervene. we should doubtless have this climate reaching far into the interior, as in the West of Europe. As it is, our interior districts in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains are very variable, and, though softened in Winter to some extent they are still characterized by great extremes. The Summer is hot, but variable, and the general resemblance is rather to the interior of Asia than to any part of Lurope.

The Winter in the United States reverses the curvatures of the thermal lines of Summer: the interior and the East are extremely cold, while the Pacific coast is nearly as warm as in Summer. The Plains near the Mississippi are the coldest districts not mountainous; and at the mouth of the Red River of the North, where the Summer isothermal of 65° reaches and Indian corn is cultivated, the mean temperature of the Winter is at zero of Fahrenheit. Puget's Sound, in Washingten Territory, has a Winter mean of 40°, or as high as that of the south-west of England, Southern France, and Italy. New-York City is on the is thermal line of 32°, which does not touch the Pacific coest, but passes Great Salt Lake, Santa 6 St Louis and Cincinnati: crossing the Atlantic to Iceland and the coast of Norway and returning in Central Europe through Berlin to the lower Danube and the Crimes.

The contrasts of temperature between tropical

Florida and the North and interior of the United States are very striking at this season. The changes in successive years are also very great. Through the Central States, from Norfolk to Fort Snelling, the range from the warmest to the coldest year has a maximum of ten degrees in a period of twenty-five, or the coldest of such a series may be five degrees below the mean, and the warmest five degrees above it. This range is not so great as in the Lake country, nor as in New-England and the South: it is also less than one third as great for the six years observed on the Pacific coast. The range for the warm months and seasons is less than this, and that for the cold months greater. The range for a Winter month is greater at the South and in the central districts than in the North and East; at Charleston, S. C., the Winter mean has a range of seventeen degrees in a period of 28 years.

From the records of the older posts of observaion, we may select the years of extreme temperature since 1820; and, with our historical knowledge of one cold period from 1812 to 1816, we find the next conspicuous one at 1834 to 1837; and the years 1831, 1843, and 1852 to be distinguished as cold for some portions of the United States. The warm years are 1824 to 1828, 1830, 1846 to 1848, 1853 and 1854. There is no periodicity or regularity in these great changes; the years having the greatest range are sometimes those near together, and sometimes the furthest separated of a series. This absolutely non-periodic character also belongs to all the temperature changes of our climate, of whatever degree or period. Central Europe does not differ largely from the Eastern United States in this respect, and the west of Europe is like our Pacific coast.

-We must reserve the subject of the distribution of rain for another article.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1856.
To-merrow the House resumes its efforts to elect Speaker under a new and more stringent regulation-one which for one week absolutely prohibits all debate except in the scarcely possible contingency of a distinct and unanimous consent by the House that some one shall speak. This rule was moved by a leading Nebraskaite and voted for by some twenty or twenty-five of his compatriots, most of whom are the more immediate friends of the Administration and frequent visitors at the

White House. I do not argue from this Cust they. or any of them, are about to give way and let us have a Speaker, whether by a Plurality or otherwise; I grow wary of illusions and have ceased to be anxious for an immediate organization sines I see that this Anti-Nebraska militia can stand fire: but I do understand it to imply that the President and his Cabinet are desperately auxious for an organization in some shape, so that they can obtain appropriations for deficiencies and backing in their trouble with Polmerston. This I think no one now doubts. And, while I do not say who will be the man, and do not much care whether he shall be chosen soon or later, I do anticipate an organization of some sort before the close of the week now For, just consider the obstacle that now prevents

such organization. The Nebraska Democracy,

numbering some seventy-five or about one third of the full House, counting in the five Southern Whigs who are identified with them in this stru; gie, can scarcely expect to choose one of their own number, and I think their shrewdest men do not desire it. To have the apparent control of the House, yet no real power in or over it, would be most embarrassing to them and annoying to the Administration. The South Americans, numbering some thirty, of course cannot hope to carry their man. The two parties have never yet attempted to unite, except to put Col. Orr of S. C. temperarily in the chair; and their failure in this, with the subsequent unanimity of the Democrats in refusing to vote for a South-American for the same post, has placed them further apart than ever. The 'Americans" might have presented a strong force; but those from the South, with their few Northern servitors, would not fellowship that decided majority of the "Order" who favor the reconsecration of Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom, but utterly refused to meet them on a common platform and act with them as brethren; and thus an organization on a purely " American " basis was rendered impracticable. There remained, then, but the Anti-Nebraska platform on which there could be rallied a party strong enough to take control of the House. If all who professed to be Anti-Nebraska when elected had acted as they professed, the House would have been organized long ago; but some of these were not honest in their professions or have been lured off into "twelfihsection" Americanism, which makes acquiescence in the Nebraska Iniquity a corner-stone of its faith; so that we cannot command an absolute majority on this platform, though we have a strong plurality. Of that plurality, N. P. Banks, jr., is the decided, emphatic, repeatedly-indicated choice for Speaker. If they are permitted to elect anybody, they mean to elect him.

Now the Nebraska Democracy, speaking through its recognized organs and leaders in the House, says to this Plurality: "We concede you the Speaker, and will let you elect him forthwith; only you shall not elect Mr. Banks." And a few of our friends would be willing to accept the conditions

But why should they be exacted! Is it pretended in any quarter that Mr. Banks is not qualified for the post? Is his integrity or fairness impeached? Is he a fanatic? Does he stand on the record as offensive to the South except as all Anti-Nebraska men appear to be ! In short, is there a single plausible reason assigned for the ostracism of Mr. Banks now insisted on! I caunot find

even the pretense of one.

Then why is the exaction made! If it is not reasonable that one side should make it, is it reaschable that the other should submit to lit If we are to have-as is now conceded-an Anti-Nebraska Speaker, why should not those whose votes must elect him, and who will be held responsible as a party for his fitness, his fairness, his justice, be permitted to choose him? Why should their opponents even wish to dictate in the premises? Let us suppose they were to succeed in constraining our side to change their candidate, and the Speaker thus chosen should prove unworthy, would not each party throw the blame on the other ! "There's your Anti-Nebraska Speaker!" exclaims one. "No." says the other, "you wouldn't let us choose as we thought best: you forced us to this: now take the responsibility " And so they would go wrangling through the two sessions. For my own part, I cannot see how any man with a tolerable share of self-respect could consent to take the Speakership, knowing that he was not the free choice of the party which elected him, but forced upon it by the obstinacy of its adversaries, who had power not to make but to prevent an election

If the Nebraskaites want another Anti-Nebrasks man than Mr. Banks chosen Speaker, let them choose one themselves. They can do it any day. They cannot agree to elect a Democrat or a South-American, for that would be to give a triumph to one side over the other; but they might take up one of our bolters and elect him on the first ballot, thus defeating Mr. Banks and keeping an even yoke between themselves. There is Mr. George G. Dunn, for instance, neither a Democrat nor a Know-Nothing, but (he says) an Anti-Nebraska man, who hates Banks intensely, and was the first to proclaim on the floor that he would never sup pert Mr. B., no matter how fairly or unani mously he might be nominated. Why couldn't the two Anti-Banks parties "fuse" on George ! Let them do it, and he will be Speaker the next hour; for enough stragglers would support him to give him eight or ten majority. And if what they all want is an Anti-Nebraskan Speaker who isn't N. P. Banks, this is the way to get one. But it' our side is to furnish the votes that elect the Speaker, they will insist on selecting their own candidate. Is not this their clear right? H. G.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1856.

In entering upon the eighth week of the Session the prospect of organization appears but little more advanced than when Congress assembled on the 3d of December. Indeed, embarrassments now exist which were then not suspected or anticipated as probable. The defections which have gradually developed themselves could not have been foreseen in the face of the most solemn pledges and plighted honor. But this treachery has only served to coufirm the fidelity of the faithful, and to brace their courage for whatever exigency may now occur.

One vexations cause of interruption in the progress of the election will be removed during the present week unless the House shall recede from its own resolution. It was decided yesterday to cut off all the debate and personal explanations, which have engrossed so much time during the canvass and have resulted with such little profit to all concerned. The country has become weary of this bootless jabber, and would like sensible and determined action in its stead. More than two thirds of the time already consumed in discussion may be charged to the occounts of the Demecrals.